

## FOR 15 YEARS GERMANY WAS PREPARING FOR WAR

Former French Foreign Minister Says Statement Is Proved by Historic Documents.

**IDEA BORN ON IMPERIAL YACHT**  
Twin Empires, in Absolute Secrecy, and With Fists Clenched and Lips Closed, Made Ready for Conflict in Effort to Dominate World.

PARIS, August 1.—Under the caption, "After One Year," Gabriel Hanotaux, former French Foreign Minister, in the figure to-day reviews the causes of the war and the "historical causes leading Germany logically to east the die for the gigantic conflict in an attempt to impose domination on the world."

"Germany prepared for this war," says M. Hanotaux, "with a long hand as an enterprise of universal domination. Once ready, she chose her hour, and dragged along her accomplices, Austria-Hungary and her other accomplices, Turkey."

This is proved by historic documents, M. Hanotaux says, and he reviews the growth of the German "Weltpolitik" idea, both at a meeting aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern in 1897, through fifteen years of military and naval preparation, to 1912, when "the work of preparation was accomplished, and Germany was ready to profit from the first favorable circumstances."

To these historic documents, M. Hanotaux adds what he terms further material and moral proofs of Germany's "fell purpose."

"From the material viewpoint," he says, "the far-sighted and formidable preparations of the twin empires with a view to war cannot be denied. With the most savage resolution, in absolute secrecy, with fists clenched and lips closed, two empires armed to the teeth, constructed monstrous armaments, filled arsenals with arms and ammunition, and conceived the prodigious mechanism for adapting the arts of peace to the art of war. The whole country was regulated like a barracks. Every slightest resource was catalogued, that nothing might be lost, and with the purpose of offensive action. There were no reserves in addition, the means of defense, explosives, and the riches of the countries coveted. Universal espionage prepared the way for world conquest."

**NEVER HAVE EVENTS BEEN MORE SIGNIFICANT**  
"The Germans are fighting for the enslavement, not for the liberation, of the world," continues M. Hanotaux. "Were things not in their conclusion as in their origin, the prodigious events would be unmeaning, but never since the birth of the world have there been events more significant. We have seen about our task, and know what that task is."

"France especially is in her traditional role, nor will she let herself be turned aside. She struggles for ideals which are hers; justice is greater than force, right protects the weak, every man and every people has a right to dispose of his own. These motives are opposed to those of Germany."

"German theories, German doctrines and German morality are irreparably lost. They appear now for what they are, and themselves have demonstrated what they are: frightful materialistic heresies. First of all, we have saved the truth."

"Now it is the turn of justice and of right. Already Germany, by the failure of her campaign of conquest, overwhelmed by the immense losses which are draining her, conscious of the utter ruin which grips her, seeks to escape the consequences of her own theories and would be content with the white peace of a stalemate, preserving herself well off to be able to present herself for the future. But not even this negative result will she obtain. The two theories of life are radically opposed. One of the other must succumb. Following the wake of the German doctrine, the German force now likewise is on the decline. One more effort, though it require another year, and both will be cast into the abyss."

**GERMANS ENTHUSIASTIC IN REVIEWING VICTORIES**

BERLIN, by wireless, to Saville, August 1.—Berlin papers to-day began to publish large supplements and lengthy editorials on the occasion of the first anniversary of the beginning of the war. All give reviews of past events which present a most promising situation for the Germans. They also print special correspondence in letters and reports from all the fronts.

It is pointed out that the territory of the central empires is free of the enemy, with the exception of a small piece of Alsace and Galicia, while the Teutonic armies occupy on the west 52,000 square kilometers (approximately 20,000 square miles), including Belgium and the most valuable part of France. On the east they occupy 150,000 square kilometers (approximately 58,000 square miles), including the complete government of Courland, Riga, Pskov, Luga, Ploetz, Kalisz, Pomerania, and the Baltic. They also print special correspondence in letters and reports from all the fronts.

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**RUSSIA IS COURAGEOUS IN FACE OF SACRIFICES**

LONDON, August 1.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war, Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has issued an order to the Russian army and navy according to the Petrograd correspondence of Reuters Telegram. The Emperor is expressing his confidence that notwithstanding the efforts which have covered the Russian standard with fresh glory, the enemy has not yet been broken, and that the Russian forces must not lose courage in the face of the fresh sacrifices and trials necessary to restore property and life to Russia.

Russia often has been subjected to painful trials, but in every occasion has emerged with new strength and power, says the Emperor. He expresses a firm hope and unwavering faith in a fortunate issue of the conflict. In conclusion, the Emperor asks for the blessing of God on the armed forces of Russia.

**FRANCE HAS FULL FAITH IN ULTIMATE VICTORY**

PARIS, August 1.—The morning papers of this city generally print reports of the first year of the war, with statements from prominent men. The Petit Parisien quotes Rene Viviani, the French Premier, as follows:

"One year has rolled away since the

day when, on a nation devoted to peace which, with its allies, has made every effort to maintain peace, Germany, through the test he, Germany, many and Austria loomed war. Never have the virtues of our race appeared nobler and more solid. Still other virtues, which previously had not been accorded us, have given us the admiration of the world. By these virtues—enthusiasm, endurance, patience and spirit—victory of a right is assured. Our heroic army and its chiefs. This confident, laborious people is continuing its labors while its sons rush into furious conflict. In a word, all France is united and resolved, is exalted to heights yet unattained in history. Though the test be prolonged, our soul remains unshaken."

The Petit Parisien quotes Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, as saying: "After a year of war, when the soldiers of the whole population of France have given proofs of the same heroic courage, some facing death and others bearing griefs with admirable abnegation and simplicity, the country, more than ever has faith in victory and is resolved to do its full duty, to accept every suffering and every sacrifice to defend its existence and assure the triumph of liberty."

From Theophile Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the paper received this statement:

"For the allies to will is to do. They will."

**AUSTRIANS ARE BUSY MAKING NEW TRENCHES**

They Appear Determined to Make Fresh Stand on Activities East of Vallone.

BY ANDRE BEAUMONT.  
MILAN, August 1.—There has been marked further progress in the Italian arms, chiefly on the Carso plateau, while Austrian counterattacks have considerably subsided. The enemy is busy preparing fresh trenches behind the positions they recently abandoned.

"The Austrians now appear determined to make a fresh stand on the activities east of the Vallone depression."

After failure of the enemy's offensive on last Wednesday, the Austrians have confined themselves to attempts to arrest the Italian advance, but without success.

Within the last fortnight the Austrians have had ample opportunity of judging Italian bravery, and the violence of the Italian attack on the Carso is described by prisoners as more furious than anything they saw on the Russian front.

After a mild attempt by the Austrians to approach the Italian positions, they suddenly met such a storm of shells that they fell back at once, scores remaining dead on the field, and their ranks disorganized. The Italians, following up their success, vigorously pursued the Austrians and occupied a series of fresh trenches east of Monte San Michele and the slopes of San Martino. An attempt of the Austrians to set fire to the wood of Cappucco failed, owing to the vigilance of the Italians. The latter continued to advance and strengthen their positions.

On the following day, elements of great violence occurred east of the Cappucco wood and east of Monte San Michele, where the Austrians had prepared fresh trenches and an almost impassable network of wire defenses, which greatly impeded the Italian advance. Still, by the end of the day, several lines of new trenches had been taken, together with more than 300 prisoners.

**RUSSIAN DUMA OPENS: MEMBERS IN HARMONY**  
(Continued from First Page.)

ocean to the United States, where humanitarian feelings revolted against such horrible occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania, which cost so many American lives. This attack, which was a parallel for cruelty or absurdity, is an inextinguishable blot on the name of Germany.

"It is difficult to say whether more energetic measures will follow President Wilson's note to the German government, but it is already evident that American public opinion is disgusted at Germany's action. In spite of the efforts which Germany is making to gain American sympathy."

**SPEAKS OF SITUATION ON GALLIOLI PENINSULA**

Speaking of the situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula, M. Sazonoff said:

"The allies with unshakable tenacity see the approach of the longed-for moment, when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christian peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty. The Armenians are suffering unendurable persecutions which, however, have not broken their spirit, for the Armenian volunteers are fighting with us."

"Precisions no less terrible suffered by the local Greek population cannot but excite the indignation of the Hellenic people and government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its coreligionists in Asia Minor without joining the powers, who are fighting for right and justice. I do not doubt that in other countries still neutral the governments will be found fully in accord with their aspirations, their vital interests and their past."

"I must refer particularly to the pressure which Roumania has undergone at the hands of Austro-German agents. Despite their efforts the Roumanian government is resisting temptation, and we continue with that country relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are one of our reciprocal care."

M. Sazonoff concluded with a reference "to the magnitudes of bravery and devotion" of which Serbia had given proof.

The War Minister, M. Polivanoff, said:

"At this moment the enemy is concentrating enormous forces against Russia and is successively enveloping the territory of Warsaw, the strategic center of which has always been the weak point of our western frontier."

"Under the circumstances we shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back on positions where our army will prepare for a resumption of the offensive."

"All's well that ends well, 1812 was proof of that. We shall to-day perhaps give up Warsaw as then we gave up Moscow, in order to insure a final victory."

Death of Charles G. Bush.  
NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Charles G. Bush, promoter of the racing ventures, and known to race horse men all over the country, died at his home here to-day. He was eighty years of age. Mr. Bush was president of the old New Orleans Jockey Club.

## PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM REAL ARK OF COVENANT

Most Nearly Perfect Utterance of Principles of Abraham Lincoln of Modern Times.

**VICTOR MURDOCK OPTIMISTIC**  
After Three Months' Canvass of Situation, Committee Chairman Says Flatfootedly That Party Will Go Into 1916 Fight to Win.

MONT PLEASANT, Ia., August 1.—Victor Murdock, of Kansas, chairman of the Progressive National Committee, to-day issued a statement which in part said:

"I have just completed a three months personal canvass of the situation with the Progressives in the Central West and on the Pacific Coast, and after making it, I am ready to say flatfootedly that we Progressives are going into the 1916 fight as a party, and to win."

"Moreover, a meeting of representative Progressives held this month in New York City reported the same conditions in the East that I have found in the West, and they are lining up for the next battle."

"The great convention battles of 1916 will not be over candidates, but will be over platforms. The Bourbon Republican leadership will not only fight for a standpoint candidate, but will fight for an unstinted and unequivocal endorsement of the administration of William Taft, including the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill."

"The Democratic leadership likewise will point with pride to the equally lamentable Simmons-Underwood tariff bill and against a Bryan insurrection of the first magnitude will cancel the one-term presidential pledge, and other Bryan propaganda; and the Progressives will reiterate and re-emphasize the Chicago platform of 1912. That platform remains the only nearly perfect utterance of the principles of the Abraham Lincoln of modern times."

"Both in its protest against the inroads of privilege fattening on an era of gross materialism, and in its practical program of concrete economic remedies, the Progressive platform has become to hundreds of thousands of aggressive Americans the Ark of the Covenant."

"The Democratic leadership, after two and a half years' trial, has signally failed in solving the nation's economic questions. Its tariff law, rolling leadership is utterly unresponsive of any of the results previously claimed for it. Its trust legislation founders, its attempts at development of American ocean-going craft have failed, and this is the judgment of the voter is amply evidenced by the anti-Democratic sentiment that has developed at the polls at virtually every election in the last two years."

**FOOD TRAINS ARE READY TO RELIEVE MEXICO CITY**  
(Continued from First Page.)

these dispositions will reunite the armies of Obregon and Gonzales by telegraphic and railway links.

**ANGELES GREETED AS NEXT PRESIDENT OF MEXICO**

NOGALES, SONORA, MEXICO, August 1.—General Felipe Angeles, until recently Francisco Villa's chief lieutenant in the field, arrived here to-day and was acclaimed a hero by the population. High officials of the staff of Governor Jose Maytorena, Villa leader in Sonora, greeted him as the next President of Mexico.

General Angeles held a conference with General Maytorena, Governor of Sonora.

General Calles, commanding a Carranza force advancing on Nogales, warned noncombatants to-day to seek safety, as he said, he intended to destroy the town within a few days.

General Angeles arrived this morning in Nogales, Ariz. He was met at the international boundary line by General Maytorena and the latter's entire staff, escorted between lines of soldiers to the governor's residence. American Secret Service men met the train upon which General Angeles rode and saw him across the line. According to Maytorena officials, Angeles will lead a revolution with Villa as general-in-chief, assisted by General Obregon and Turbe, both of whom are reported either to have abandoned Carranza or to be ready to do so.

**CARRANZA'S SECRETARY MAKES DENIAL OF REPORT**

LOS ANGELES, August 1.—Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, private secretary to General Carranza, who is returning from an investigation of Sonora conditions, to-night denied that Generals Obregon and Turbe were about to desert Carranza and join General Felipe Angeles in a new revolution.

**SAW HIS WIFE AND BABY KILLED BY MEXICANS**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, August 1.—After seeing his wife and the baby in her arms shot down, and after being seriously wounded by Mexican marauders, Thomas Mallard, an English engineer employed by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company at Tuxpan, Mexico, arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz on the Morro Castle.

"I was eating lunch in my house at Tuxpan on June 6," said Mr. Mallard to-night, "with my wife, my little boy, eight months old, my little girl, Joyce, aged five, and two English engineers, Gray and Jones. A bullet came through the window and buried itself in the wall. Then a whole volley crashed through the thin walls of the house. Villa's men were attacking the village."

"There was a small camp of Carranza men in Tuxpan, and about 300 power-crazed peons were sweeping down on them, to drive them out and to loot the village."

"We, in terror, fled into our cellar. We thought we would be safe there. But the two forces made a battlefield of the house, and one volley, fired at a distance of thirty yards, crashed into the cellar. One bullet hit the baby in my wife's arms and pierced through my wife's body as well."

"We were unarmed; we could not resist. Another volley—from the Carranza band, I think—killed Gray and Jones and wounded me in the thigh. Little Joyce, crouching in the corner, was unhurt."

"The Carranza band was driven out. The Villa men plundered the village. They looted the saloons and drunken orgies were added to the other horrors. They drove off the cattle, and by nightfall had returned to the hills, leaving the village ravaged and wrecked."

"It would be merciful and just for the United States to intervene and better class of Mexicans want some one to restore peace and order."

Mr. Mallard is on his way to England with his little girl, Joyce. He still lingers from the wound he received. With him is F. S. Ashford, another English engineer, who confirmed Mr. Mallard's report of lawlessness in Mexico.

## STOP ANARCHY IN MEXICO, SAYS CARDINAL GIBBONS

Thinks Some Form of Intervention by This Country Is Only Solution.

**SADDED BY CONDITIONS**  
Declined to Act as Mediator

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The statement that Miss Jane Addams recently brought to President Wilson the semi-official proposal of the German government to end the war if Great Britain would guarantee the absolute freedom of the seas, was made here to-day by William Reichart, a Chicago architect, and delegates to the peace conference held under the auspices of Labor's National Peace Council.

Reichart said he was a member of the Teutonic Sons of America, one of the several pro-German societies represented at the conference of grangers, labor leaders and peace propagandists—about forty in number, which passed a resolution memorializing the administration and Congress in behalf of universal peace.

"I know personally that Miss Jane Addams presented Germany's proposal to Sir Edward Grey," said Reichart, "and Sir Edward Grey said such an arrangement might be satisfactory, but the German suggestion must come through a high official and not a person in private life like Miss Addams. I have seen the documentary evidence to show that Miss Addams presented the proposal to President Wilson, but he declined to be a party to the plan. Mr. Wilson did ask Miss Addams to put her proposal in writing, but he declined to act as mediator."

"However, I am in position to state that the time when this settlement of the European conflict might have been made is past. No longer will Germany make such a proposal."

"President Wilson might have been instrumental in ending the war at that time, but the conflict must continue now."

According to Reichart, Miss Addams was informed of Germany's willingness to terminate the war, under certain conditions, early in June. The German government spoke, he says, through Herr Debrueck, and Miss Addams promptly sought to interest England and America in the peace plans.

Reichart said he was affiliated with the Embargo Society of Chicago, as well as the Teutonic Sons of America.

**SUPPORT IS PLEDGED TO NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON, August 1.—After a two-day session here, a convention, called by Labor's National Peace Council, and composed of representatives of organized farmers and labor bodies, to-day adopted a memorial pledging the convention's support of the national administration in every patriotic effort, and urging that every means be employed to keep the country out of the European war.

Copies will be sent to President Wilson, his cabinet and members of Congress. Oliver Wilson, master of the National Grange, presided at the convention.

Attempts of the peace council's delegates to pass resolutions urging Congress to authorize the President to place an embargo on shipments of war munitions to belligerent countries failed. The memorial says merely that if any treaty or international law is being violated, such violations should be stopped to avoid foreign entanglements. It adds that if the Federal reserve bank system is being used illegally to aid any belligerent, that practice also should be stopped.

**REPETITION OF EASTLAND HORROR NARROWLY AVERTED**

Two Thousand of Men, Women and Children Become Pale-Stricken When Steamer Lists Heavily.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, August 1.—A repetition of the Eastland disaster was narrowly averted late this afternoon when the steamer Grand Republic, sister ship of the ill-fated General Slocum, on a trip from Rockaway Beach to New York, listed heavily to one side when opposite the Oriental Hotel on Manhattan Beach.

Two thousand men, women and children, with a picture of the Chicago horror in their minds, became panic-stricken and rushed about in a frenzy. Women were trampled under foot. Several fell in a faint.

A thousand men swarmed to the starboard side at the first signs of the boat listing, and added to the list. Fighting and cursing, they trampled women and children under foot in a mad rush to the boats. Women fainted and were knocked down unheeded. A number were thrown down the stairway from the upper decks in the panic-stricken rush of the male contingent.

Trouble started on the Grand Republic as she left the dock at Rockaway Beach. Twenty-five men, said to have been intoxicated, began a free-for-all fight. Chairs were thrown all around the deck and continued for a half hour, despite efforts of the crew to interfere. Then the vessel suddenly listed and the fight was overshadowed by panic.

**Killed in Raid on Saloons.**  
NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—During a raid on saloons to-day in Gretna, a saloon keeper, Charles Bouchon, was shot and killed by Charles M. Rapp, a saloon proprietor, who, in turn, probably was fatally wounded. Chief of Police Leson, of Gretna, and other officers went to Rapp's place to enforce a Sunday closing law. Leson was arrested and charged with wounding Rapp.

"In the end, do you believe that the Pope will be the mediator to restore order in Europe?"

"I believe that he would be a good man for the purpose."

"Do you believe that the strained relations between this country and Germany precludes the possibility of the President acting as a mediator?"

"I don't see why. I should like to see both the President and the Pope acting together, but I do not know that it will occur. I can only surmise."

**AN EXCELLENT NIGHTCAP.**  
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water on retiring insures sound, restful sleep.

## WILSON REFUSED CHANGE TO BRING WAR TO END

Semiofficial Proposal of German Government Brought to Him by Jane Addams.

DECLINED TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

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**WAR IS TOO VIOLENT TO LAST MUCH LONGER**

"It is too violent to last much longer. The more violent the shock the shorter its duration. The most violent storm is of the shortest duration."

"I read with interest of the calling this morning the Pope's plan to end the belligerent nations. It impressed me as most beautiful. Full of feeling and sorrow for the countries at war and with a heartfelt prayer that peace would soon be restored."

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**SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND**  
1117 E. Main St.

## THIS GERMAN-AMERICAN IS NOT PROUD OF THE U. S.

Naused by Licksplitt Policies, and Thinks Nation Is Hypocritical.

**SPEAKS IN SAN FRANCISCO**  
Dr. Hexamer Says We Might as Well Tear Up Declaration of Independence and Become Loyal Subjects of King George.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—At a meeting preliminary to the opening of the convention here to-morrow of the National German-American Alliance, the president, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, criticized the United States for supplying war munitions to England.

"I must say I have not been proud of my country lately," he said. "A nation which prays for peace on Sundays and supplies England with arms and ammunition all the rest of the week, is to say the least, hypocritical."

"I must confess that I, as a native-born American, am nauseated by the licksplitt policies of our country. English ships patrol our waters, England forbids us to buy ships and to trade with neutral nations as we would like. England cuts the cables leading from our shores to those of our friendly nation, and England decides for our Secretary of State what news he shall impart to us American citizens. From now on, most war reports read, we might just as well tear up the Declaration of Independence and become loyal subjects of King George."

"From all parts of the country delegates arrived here to-day to attend the eighth annual convention, beginning to-morrow, of the National German-American Alliance. The sessions will continue through Friday, and in connection with the convention there will be many song fests."

Interest was expressed by the delegates in a possible expression by the convention of its attitude toward the present relations of the United States and Germany. Officers said to-day that undoubtedly resolutions for that purpose would be introduced, but that a strong fight would be made to prevent action. A ceremony described as the dedication of the Iron Cross was held at the German House, headquarters of the convention to-day. A curtain on the platform of the hall was raised, revealing a huge wooden representation of an Iron Cross. Announcement was made that 35,000 nails, some from other silver, would be sold, the buyers to have the privilege of driving them in the cross. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of German war victims.

**WILSON ORDERS INQUIRY INTO IBERIAN SINKING**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
CORNHIS, N. H., August 1.—President Wilson was officially informed to-day of the sinking of the American steamer Iberian by a German submarine with the consequent loss of an American life. The word sent him by the State Department to-day bore out unofficial dispatches previously read by him to the effect that the steamer had disappeared a warning to stop, and was sunk as a result.

The President continues his policy of refusing to discuss the incident, but it became known that a full investigation will be made by direction of the State Department before the incident will be considered closed. It was understood here that the administration does not consider the sinking of the ship as likely to cause further complications with Germany.

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**WILSON ORDERS INQUIRY INTO IBERIAN SINKING**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
CORNHIS, N. H., August 1.—President Wilson was officially informed to-day of the sinking of the American steamer Iberian by a German submarine with the consequent loss of an American life. The word sent him by the State Department to-day bore out unofficial dispatches previously read by